CITY COUNCILS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEY .- The Board met at the usual hour, and was called to order by the Pres-ident. Present, all the members except Mr.

Communications were received from the Mayor approving an act to prohibit bathing except in certain limits. One nominating William Harper certain limits. One nominating within Harper policeman, in place of H. Harrover, resigned, was referred to the Committee on Police, and one transmitting a bill from Messrs. Dempsey & O'Toole, for engraving plates for certificates of indebtedness, referred to the Committee on

Mr. Moore, from the committee, reported back a bill to repair the side walk on F street, be-tween Eleventh and Twelfth streets; which was

The nominations of Charles Walter, police magistrate of the seventh district, in place of Thomas C. Donn, and James Henning, sexton of the Western Burial Ground, in place of Guy Graham, deceased.

An act from the lower Board, providing for building a shed at the Northern Market, was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The special order for the evening being the reconsideration of the vote by which the nomination of F. McNerhany as tax clerk was then

taken up, and after un ineffectual motion to postpoue, the question was taken, and the vote reconsidered.

The motion then recurred on the nomination, when a ballot was taken, and Mr. McNerhany

Mr. Bayly offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Fire Department to report as to the condition of the apparatus, and the amount of hose on hand.

Mr. Magruder offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing soup-houses for the The Metropolitan Police bill, as it passed the

Board, after which they adjourned. COMMON COUNCIL .- A communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a report from the Commissioners of the Asylum.

Mr. Callan presented a communication from Grafton Powell, contestant for the seat from the second ward, now held by George T. Raub, enclosing certain affidavits made by William H. Fanning, John Talty, and Henry Woods; referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Calian also presented a communication from George H. Plant, Esq., giving an estimate of the damage done the house of William Greason, at the corner of Thirteenth and E streets by the recent bursting of a water pipe; referred

to the Committee on Claims

Mr. Peake presented a petition from F. B. Carne, asking the remission of a fine; referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing taxes for the year 1861-fixing the rate of taxation at forts cents on the \$100.
On motion of Mr. Morgan, the bill was laid

on the table, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr Wilson, from same committee, reported a bill from the Board of Aldermen for the exemption from taxation of Corcoran's building, on H street, now used for public school pur poses, and recommending that it pass; and it was accordingly passed.

Mr. Wilson, from same committee, also re ported a bill from the Board of Aldermen, and recommended its passage, repealing certain portions of an act entitled "An act authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness."

Mr. Wilson, from same committee, also re-turned an act providing for the more effectual and economical arrangement of the water department, and recommending that it be laid

Mr. Given, from the Committee on Claims reported adversely on the petition of William Gresson, asking indemnity for damage done his property by the overflow of a sewer; and

the committee was discharged. Mr. Given, from same committee, reported back the petition of Hallinan & Kennelly, praying for money due them for the repair bridge, and recommending that it pass. Passed.

Mr. Peake, from the Committee on Elecin the case of Powell rs. Raub, on Mon-

Mr. Shepherd moved the passage of the reso iution from the Board of Aldermen in relation to the petition of William B. Dyer. Passed, Callan offered a joint resolution request ing the Mayor not to issue any more tavern

licenses until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Murtagh offered a resolution that the the name and location of all persons to whom icenses for the sale of spirituous liquors have

heen issued. Both resolutions were referred to the police committee, with instructions to report at the

The bill providing for the reduction of the expenses of the corporation, returned from the Board of Aldermen, with certain amendments, was then taken up.
[The amendments passed by the Board of

Aldermen propose to fix the salary of the Physician of the Asylum and Small pox Hospital at \$400 per annum instead of \$300, as fixed by the Common Council; the Assistant Clerk o Centre Market at \$200, instead of \$300; the officers (including uniform) at \$600, in stead of \$550; the Commissioners of improve ments, each \$800, instead of \$900, for one, and \$750 for the other; the Water Registrar at \$1,500, instead of \$1,200.]

The various amendments were concurred in, and the bill only awaits the signature of the Mayor to become a law.

An act from the Board of Alderman, for the relief of Mary Moore, was referred to the Com

An act from the Board of Aldermen, making an appropriation for the payment of the salaries of teachers in the public schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. Referred to the Committee on Public Schools. The Board then adjourned

Oun Post Office.-From the city post offic the military were yesterday supplied with their letters and newspapers. Lambert Tree, Esq., assistant postmaster, reports, as the regular day's business, the receipt of 25,876 let ters prepaid, and 4.151 free letters, making a ters prepaid, and 4.101 free letters, making a total for the day of 30,026; two-thirds of which may be set down for the military. New York tent 4,650 prepaid, and 488 free; Boston, 2,931 prepaid, and 242 free; Philadelphia, 3,982 prepaid, 361 free; Albany, 810 prepaid, 58 free; other offices in New York, 2,500 prepaid, and 450 free; other offices in Pennsylvania, 1,500 prepaid, and 320 tree: New Jersey, 2,200 pre-paid, and 415 free; Rhode Island, 1,742 prepaid, and 100 free; Connecticut, 670 prepaid, and 131 free; Chicago, 816 prepaid, and 134 paid, and 100 free; Connecticut, 670 free; Cincinnati, Ohic, 823 prepaid, and 171 free; other offices in Ohic, 751 prepaid, and 140 free; New England, 531. It would be well for all writers to the soldiers to state dis tinctly, on the top of every letter, the State, regiment, company, &c., whether militie or reg-

ulars, plainly, no matter how rough-

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS The Collection CONFIDERATE L'ESCAPE AND LES CONFIDERATE L'ESCAPE AND L'E county, Alabama; J. H. Howard, W. A. Price, R. T. Pool, J. O. Perkins, Russell county, Ala-R. T. Pool, J. O. Perkins, Russell county, Alabama, of the sixth Alabama regiment, and taken at Fairfax station. Robert Paulding, Uniontown, D. D. Fiquet, Tuscaloosa, and J. S. Walker, Pickensville, of the fifth Alabama regiment, taken at Springfield; Thomas Hurlson, Uniontown, fourth Alabama regiment, taken at Bull Run; M. M. Mallow, Alleghany county, Virginia, and J. T. Mays, Bosteot county, Radford's regiment, taken at Flint Hill; E. M. Haycock, Fairfax county, same regiment, taken at Vienna; A. C. Laudstreet, Fairfax county and George H. Thomas, of Fairfax county and George H. Thomas, of District of Columbia, taken at Falls Church; David Porter, of District of Columbia, and same regiment, taken in Georgetown; S. S. Green, Richmond, Governor's Guards, taken at Burk's station; J. A. Reynolds, Slumtaken at Burk's station; J. A. Reynolds, Slumtown, Virginia, fifth Virginia regiment; W. A. Melburn and Claiborne Lang, of Loudoun county, Virginia, first Virginia regiment; H. C. Ferrill, Charleston, South Carolina, Hampton legion; R. O. Lewis, Anderson, South Carolina, and H. Bowman, Greenville, South Carolina, fourth South Carolina regiment; J. R. Paine, Floyd county, Georgia; Randolph R. Paine, Floyd county, Georgia; Randolph Gray, Bibb county, F. Ward, Harris county, S. Gray, Bibb county, F. Ward, Harris county, S. B. Bulkley, Bibb county, Georgia, eighth Georgia regiment; Lieutenant Colonel B. B. Boone, Tishimingo, second Mississippi regiment; R. M. Walker, Tippah county, Mississippi, second Mississippi regiment; Thomas Hays, New Orleans, Delta Bangers; Lieutenant Danott, &ileghany county, Virginia, twenty-seventh Virginia regiment; J. M. McFall, Anderson, South Carolina fourth South Carolina carriers. ginia regiment; J. M. McFall, Anderson, South Carolina, fourth South Carolina regiment; George Barker, W. C. Humphreys, F. A. Hammonds, Atlanta, Georgia; J. T. C. Calvin, Green county, Georgia; James Reshaw, S. Garrett, L. Brick, L. H. Grunaling, Atlanta, A. T. Holmes, S. W. Brush, Lewis Estmeal, Savannah, Georgia, W. A. Barron, Rome, Georgia, eighth Georgia regiment; R. Pinkney, Pendleton, South Carolina, fourth South Carolina regiment: F. F. Gravson, Leesburg, Vir. Seuate, was then rend for the information of the lina regiment; F. F. Grayson, Leesburg, Virlina regiment; F. F. Grayson, Leesburg, Virginia, eighth Virginia regiment; and J. O'Brian,
Savannah, Georgia, eighth Georgia regiment;
taken at Bull Run. John Silks, Abbeville,
South Carolina, second South Carolina regiment; taken at Centreville. W. M. Javins,
Columbia, South Carolina, same regiment, taken at Fairfax Court-House. W. M. T. Thompson, Pontotoc, Mississippi, J. H. Wingfield,
Amberst county Virginia a pinateenth Virginia Amherst county, Virginia, nineteenth Virginia regiment, taken at Centreville. John E. Led better, Hanover county, Virginia, Radford's regiment, taken at the Court House. A. J Smith, Russell county, Alabama, eighth Ala-bama regiment, taken at Sangster's Cross-Roads; and Michael Key, New Orleans, Louisians, first special battalion, deserter.

> CRIMINAL COURT-The Boyd Case .- The Court having met yesterday morning, Mr. Brad-ley, counsel for the prisoners indicted for the order of Boyd, continued his argument in support of his proposition to introduce evidence to show that the defendants were executing a lawful order in going to the house of the de-ceased to arrest him, and that the deceased was at that time a dangerous man in the community He observed at that time the military had been called out by the Government to put down a rebel lion and repel an invasion which actually existed although it had not been declared by Congress, and, under the circumstances, when informs tion was received by a military officer that dangerous man was in his military district, who aiding and abetting the enemy, it was law ful for him to cause his arrest. In a state of war, the Government has the right to resort to the usages of war to maintain itself. satisfactory evidence was received that Boyd was holding intercourse with the enemy, it was lawful to arrest him. If the order was lawful, and they were, in attempting to make the arrest, fired upon by Boyd, they were justified in returning the fire. Soldiers as they were, enrolled in the service of the United States, and being governed by the rules and articles of war, were sent to make the arrest, and if they disobeyed the orders, they were subject to the

penalty of death.
Mr. Carrington, for the prosecution, replied, agreeing to the various propositions of the counsel, but demurring to the conclusions drawn from them. Admitting that the country was in a state of war, he denied the right of a subordinate military officer to issue an order to arrest a citizen. If such was the case, any captain among the fifty thousand troops now in the vicinity of the city would have the right to enter the private dwelling of a citizen, and, rest him, for the most trivial cause. The fact that the President can call out the military and commission the officers, does not give them power to make arrests. He strongly objected to evidence being received showing that the deceased was a dangerous man. It would be injustice to his memory to receive it. He denied that he was such a man, and was prepared to prove that he was a loyal citizen. If the order was given by the captain to arrest Boyd, which he denied, it was not implied that instead of effecting the arrest that they should murder the man.

The Court then read the following decision on receiving such evidence;

"The defendants propose to prove that, on the night in question, the defendant, Murphy, being a sergeant in company C, duly enrolled in the service of the United States, was order ed, by the captain of said company, to take squad of men, proceed to the house of the de-ceased Boyd, arrest him, and bring him to the quarters of said company; that the defendant, Murphy, thereupon, in execution of the said order, took the other defendants, members of the aforesaid company, as said guard, and, execution of said order, proceeded to the dwelling of said deceased.

"And further, to follow up said proof by other proof, to show that the deceased was a dangerous person, and acting in concert with

the enemy then threatening the city.
"The offer does not reach the charge, but the Court must decide the proposition as made, without anticipating what proof, beyond that submitted, may be adduced in the further pro-

The first branch of the offer may, and, to a just decision, must be considered in two lights. Is the evidence admissible, as a justification of Murphy and the other defendants.

on the charge of murder! "The use of the military power, in time of var, to arrest a citizen in the walks of civil life, while it is one that the public interest and safety will not allow us altogether to deny, will always be looked on, by the community, with listrust and jealousy. Its exercise cannot be justified, except by necessity—the necessity of warding off a blow aimed at the public rights and interest, or, it may be, the very existence of the Government. An arrest, by any military officer, the Supreme Court are reported to have determined, in an early case, would be invalid, unless the person was then actually en-

tronsonable sets, or in siding those who are, or in correspondence with the enemy, receiving and giving information that may be hurtful to us and useful to them, he not only may be, but ought to be, a rested on the instant, that future mischief may be prevented—and this from the necessity imposed by the circumstances. No other cases occur to me in which the military power can be properly (I do not say lawfully, for any arrest, without oath and warrant, is beyond the Constitution and law) interposed to arrest a citizen; but, if the same necessity should arise under other cir-cumstances, the same right and duty would de-

volve upon the military.

"But even in these cases, the persons arrest ed and restrained of further mischief should be ed and restrained of further mischief another of turned over as soon as convenient to the civil authorities for trial. In all other cases, resort should be had to the civil arm of the country, for which, where the circumstances are not ur gent, there is abundant time and opportunity. So far as the facts connected with the unfor tunate affair of the night of the 28th of April last have been disclosed, I see no urgency whatever-nothing that required instant action, or, perhaps, any action. I am, therefore, of opinion that the evidence offered is not admissible as a justification of the charge in the indict-The order, if given, was without au

"Is the testimous receivable as tending to mitigate the homicide from murder to manslaughter? I have said it is not admissible as a protection in law to the defendants, or as a shield to cover them, but may it not be received as a matter of fact for the consideration of the jury on the question of malice or no malice. ch is for their decision? I think it may

and must be admitted for this purpose only.

"There remains the proposition to show
that the deceased was a dangerous person and acting in concert with the enemy then threatening the city.' This branch of the offer is fatally defective in its generality. To prove a man dangerous, a number of persons say they think so; but to permit the introduc tion of such evidence, would give the widest and most unbridled license to prejudice and bias. The offer to prove that the deceased was acting in concert with the enemy is equally wide of legal precision. If proof can be made of specific acts of hostility to his country and its Government, in violation of the allegiance due to both, it can be made; but evidence of the fact of his being a secessionist, if he was so merely in opinion and not in act, and that he uttered sentiments in his family, and to his neighbors in their ordinary intercourse, justly offensive to loyal men, cannot be heard."

Z. Haight, sworn.—Witness was at the armory on the night of the homicide, and returned home about nine o'clock. He saw Captain Miller and Murphy there, and heard Miller give an order to arrest some parties, but does not know whom. He was there on business with Captain Miller. Witness did not see Murphy go out with the squad, but heard the order for Murphy to take out the squad and arrest some men. Murphy was told to be very cautious, and have good witnesses as to the man being a Captain Miller, in giving the order, told Murphy to be very cautious, and get the cyldence good. Marphy replied that it was good.

Lieutenant W. F. Garret, sworn .- Witness was first lieutenant of company C, and was at the armory all night, but does not recollect the order. He heard Murphy ask the captain if he should take Boyd dead or alive, and he (the witness) shook his head, and told him to use no rash measures. The guard could have gone ont without the order of the superior officer, as

the sergeants have the pass-word.

Mr. John Mitchell, re-called.—[The evidence of this witness was about to be taken as to his procuring evidence against Boyd, but it was ruled out on the ground of irrelevancy.]

Mr. Bradley offered an affidavit of a n relation to a conversation with Boyd during the week previous to the homicide, but it was ruled out. The counsel took exceptions to the ruled out. ruling of the court.

Mr. Human, sworn.—Witness lived opposite

Boyd's. On the night of the homicide, heard the parties rapping at the door, and demand admittance in the name of the United States Not receiving any answer, they opened the blind door first, and kicked or knocked out the panel. When they retreated, one of them, whose coat was on fire, stood fast and ordered them back to fire a volley. They went back and fired and retreated again. One of their then went back and shot towards the door with a pistol.

- Stewart, sworn .- Witness belongs to company C, and went to Boyd's with the rein-forcement under Lieut. Willett. He was in a yard adjoining the house, and saw a man in the second story loading a gun.

George H. Plant, sucorn.—Witness knew Boyd, who had been his foreman for some three years. He was at his house about five days previous to his death.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court

A FEMALE SMUGGLER .- From information that has reached us during the last day or two we have little doubt but that a lady of this city the wife of a prominent office holder under the last Administration, has been busily engaged during the last week, in transporting letters containing information in regard to our move ments, to the enemy. It is said that a sword was sent, by a young man on Saturday, the 29th inst., as a present from the secessic of this city to General Beauregard. W bear to give names, or other particulars, until the matter is examined by the proper authorities.

Whitehurst, Pennsylvania avenue, near Fonr-and a half street, is taking card de visite photographs in a superior manner. He has a large corps of artists engaged in taking views of encampments, fortifications, companies, and groups. In his gallery may be found the like nesses of all our prominent men, including the Cabinet and our principal military officers Quite a number of the slain at the Bull Rur engagements had their likenesses taken at this gallery, and copies of them can be had by their

Doing well .- It is with great pleasure that we are able to assure their personal friends and the public generally that Colonel Farnham, of the Fire Zounves, and Colonel Slocum, of the New York twenty seventh, are both improving Although the former has been slightly deli rious, there is every reason to believe that his ease is by no means dangerous

ARRESTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE COM NITTEE - Yesterday afternoon, Isaac Miller, Daniel Moran, Peter McGinnis, Henry Dudley Lewis Locke, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Sim mons, and Alfred Dengle, workmen in the Uni ted States arsenal, were arrested by order of the House committee, of which Mr. Potter is chairman, on the charge (it is supposed) being in treasonable league against the Government.

THE TRUET PORT PERFORMANCE .- Dr. roles ace to our deertising columns, it will be seen that Professor Sweet is to give his tight-rope performance to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock t having been postponed on account of the gaged in hostilities, or in aiding and abetting Rhode Island regiments being ordered into those who were arrayed in war against the General Health will walk from the top of the croment. I think, if a man is engaged in Clarendon to the top of the National Hotel.

Droragen .- Emil Kleinschmidt, a musician anached to Company D of the De Kalb regi ment, who was wounded at the Bull Run en gagement, died at the Infirmary on Sunday

COMMITTED TO JAIL .- John M. Guest and J M. Frans, who were captured on a schooner by the steamer Freeborn, a few days since, were yesterday committed to jail, by order of Commander Dahlgren, of the navy yard.

See notice in another column for a meeting at Temperance Hall, to-night, of the Chas

Captain Thistleton, of the Putnam Rifles. has opened a rendezvous at Armory Hall, or Seventh street, near Maryland avenue.

THE UNION WILL STAND, NO MATTER

WHO'S PRESIDENT!
ONSEQUENTLY, I shall remain in Wasnington, and continue to pursue my occuation of HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. Gilding in all its branches. Old Glazing promptly attended to. Painting and Ornamenting Cottage Furniture in the best style. I also exti attention to the Painting of

toofs and Brick Walls

All of the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest. I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends and follow citizens of the District. Punctuality strictly observed, and work done is

the best manner.
You will please mind your stops, and stop at M. T. PARKER'S Painting Establishment, No. 53: 53:11 Louisiana avenue, north side, between Sixth and eventh streets

P. S. Signs put up free of charge, as usual.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1861.

TO-DAY, while the old messenger was working some colored convicts in the garden, as he has been accustomed to do for the last two years, two of them (Noble Grayson, confined for setting fire to Shreeve's stable, and Edward Duckett) ran off. The Warden will pay twenty-five dollars for the delivery of either of them.

may 1 H. I. KING. may 1

BOYS' CLOTHING. W s have received within the last day or two a large assortment of BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING, embracing all styles of low-priced, medium, and fine qualities, which we are selling at very low prices for cash.

WALL, STEPHENS, & CO. 122 Penn. avenue, between Ninth

J. H. PEABODY, M. D. SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, H AVING taken rooms at Pr. Donaldson's, No. 276 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, two doors east of the Eirk-

OST—During the cavalry charge, at the hos-pital near Bull Run, on Sunday the 21st, about 5 o'clock P. M., a large-sized, bright bay or sorrel PONY; trots, paces, and canters; had on light colored bridle and martingales, and black, quilted saddle, with shawi and carper-bag atrapped on behind, supposed to have broken toose and run off during the "noise and confu-sion." A tiberal reward, for his return to the undersigned, or to Birch's Livery Fourteenth street, below Pennsylvania avenue, where he was bought, will be paid to any one into whose bands he may have fallen, or for information leading to his recovery.

JOSEPH GLENN,

No. 8 Louisiana avenue inly 27-21"

CREAM ALE! CREAM ALE!

THE subscriber has the pleasure or informing the public that he has become sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED Caram Ale, appreciated by all who have tried it, as a nutritive, delicions, wholesome beverage. He has also been appointed sele agent for the sale of Bergler's Philadelphia Sparkling Stock Ale. The above beverages need no commenda-tion from the subscriber, but he would cordially invite all who have never tested their merits to give him a call at his depot, No. 464 Seventh street, opposite the General Post Office, and sat-isfy themselves not only of the excellencies of these ales, but of the promptitude of the agent in executing their orders.

MOSES SAMSTAG,

464 Seventh st., opp. the Post Office

Summer Clothing at Reduced Prices. W E offer our large assortment of thin Sum-mer Clothing at reduced prices. Our stock embraces all styles and qualities of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Wearing Apparel, of the most desirable and fashionable styles.

Also, Shirts and Furnishing Goods in great Clothing made to order at the shortest notice 322 Pennsylvania avenue

bet. 9th and 10th ste

A CARD.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 184). The undersigned, late of the Girard House, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, Willard's Hotel, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and cus-tomers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters jy 16—1m SYKES, CHADWICK, & Co.

ROOMS FOR RENT. ADIES and gentlemen can be accommodated
with splendid apartment at very moderate prices. Apply to Dr. Zappone, near Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fifth street, first ward. Dr. Zappone continues teaching French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and other languages, and patients, especially foreigners, may find in him a convenient physijuly 16-tf

SHORS FOR THE MILLION EVERY carriety, for all the people, on hand, or will be speedly made to order in the factory above my store. Guarantied to fit well, and war

ranted good HENRY JANNEY,
No. 348 Penn avenue, between Brown'
june 4—2m Hotel and Seventh street STOP AT THE right place, and buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at No. 460 Seventh street, Opposite the Post Office.

SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street, is the best Oplace in town to buy Glothes, Furnishing Goods, Mats, and Gard. feb 28—5m

MILITARY TRAPFINGS! PHE subscriber has on hand, and is prepared

Military Saddles and Bridles, Saddle Housings, Officers' Sword Belts, Haversacks and Knappacks.

to make at short notice,

Pistol Holsters-all sizes. Coat and Blauket Straps Tranks and Comp Chests,

• &c., &c., &c., &c., at the Trunk Saddle, and Harmes Manufactury, Ho 45 . Second street,

below General Post Othos, James S. TOPHAN june 22-12

Proposals for Army Baggage Wagons.

QUARTERMANTER GENERAL'E OFFICE. Washington, June 21, 1861.

DROPOSALS are invited for the farnishing of army baggage wagons.
Proposals should state the prices at which they

can be furnished, delivered at New York, Balti-more, or Washington, sating the price, delivered at each place.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one

The wagons must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established pat-

Six-mule (covered) wagons, of the size and

description as follows, to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high; hubs ten inches in diameter and fourteen and a quarter inches long; hind wheels four feet ten inches high, hubs ten and a quarter inches in diameter and fourteen and a quarter inches fellies two and a half inches wide and two and three-quarter inches deep; cast iron pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small end; thre two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one screw bolt and nut in each fellie; hubs made of screw bolt and nut in each fellie; hubs made or gum, the spokes and fellies of the best white oak free from defects; each wheel to have a sand band and linchpin band two and three-quarter inches wide, of No. 8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by three-sixteenths inch thick; the hind wheels to three-sixteenths inch thick; the hind wheels to be made and boxed so that they will measure, from the inside of the tire to the large end of the box, sis and a half inches, and from wheels six and one eighth luches in a parallel line, and each axle to be three feet eleven and three-eighth each axie to be three-rest eleven and three-eighth inches from the outside of one shoulder-washer to the outside of the other, so as to have the wagons all to track five feet from centre to centre of the wheels. Axletrees to be made of the best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches square at the shoulder, tapering down to one and a half inch in the middle, with a seveneighths inch king-bolt hole in each axietree; washers and linchpins for each axietree, size of linchpins one inch wide, three-eighths of an inch thick, with a bole in each end; a wooden stock four and three-quarter inches wide and four inches deep, fastened substantially to the axietree with clips on the ends and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the hounds and bolster, (the bolster to be four fect

five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half inches deep,) with four half-inch boles. The tongue to be ten feet eight inches long, four inches wide, and three inches thick at frost end of the hounds, and two and a quarter inches wide by two and three-quarter inches deep at the front end, and so arranged as to lift up, the front end of it to bang within two feet of the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a

The front hounds to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree, and to retain that width to the back end of the tongue; jaws of the hounds one foot eight inches long and three inches square at the front end, with a plate of iron two and a half inches wide by three-eighths or an inch thick, fastened on top of the hounds over the back and of the tongue with one half inch screw boil in each end, and a place of iron of the same size turned up at each end one and a half inches to clamp the front hounds together, and fastened on the under side and at front end of the hounds with half inch screw bolt through each hound : a seven-eighth inch bolt through tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue in the hounds, a plate of iron three inches wide, one quarter inch thick, and one foot eight inches long, secured on the inside of jaws of hounds with two rivets, and a plate of same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tongue and bounds rub together, secured in like manner; a brace of seven-eighths of an inch round iron to extend from under the front axletree and take two holts in front part of the hounds; same brace three-quarters of an inch bounds; same brace three-quarters of an inch round to continue to the back part of the bounds, and to be fastened with two holts, one near the back end of the bounds and one through the alider and hounds; a brace over front bolster out and a half inch wide, one quarter of an inch thick with a boil in each end to fasten it to the hounds the opening between the jaws of the hounds to receive the tongue four and three-quarter inches in front, and four and a half inches at the back part of the laws.

The hind hounds four feet two in thes long, two and three-quarter inches thick, and three inches wide; jaws one foot long where they clasp the coupling pole; the bolster four feet five inches long and five inches w de by three inches deep. with steady iron two and a half inches wide by one-half inch thick, turned up two and a half inches and fastened on each end with three rivets; the bolater stocks and hounds to be secured with four half-inch screw bolts, and one half-inch screw bolt through the coupling pole.

The coupling pole nine feet eight inches long, three inches deep, and four and a half inches wide at front end, and two and three-quarter inches wide at back end; distance from the centre of king-bolt hole to the centre of the back axeitree, alz feet one inch, and from the centre of king-bolt hole to the centre of the mortice in the hind and of the pole, eight feet nine inches; king-bolt one and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined iron, drawn down to seven-eighths of an inch where it passes through the iron azletree ; iron plate six inches long, three inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick on the doubleties and tongue, where they rub together; iron plate one and a half by one-quarter of an inch on the sliding bar, fastened at each end by a screw bolt through the hounds; front bolster to have plates above and below, eleven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, corners drawn out and turned down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner and four countersuak nails on top, two bands on the bind hounds, two and two and a half inches wide, of No 10 band iron, the rub plate on the coupling pole to be eight inches long, one and three-quarters inches wide, and one-quarter of an inch thick. Doubletree three feet ten inche long, singletree two feet eight inches long, all well made of hickory, with an iron ring and clip at each end, the centre clip to be well secured lead bar and stretcher to be three feet two inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretchers and singletrees for six mule team; the two sin-gletrees for the lead mules to have hooks in the middle to book to the end of the fifth chain, the wheel and middle pairs with open rings to attach

The fifth chain to be ten feet long to the lork; the fork one foot ten inches long, with the stretcher attached to spread the forks apart, the links of the doubletree, stay and tongue chains, three-eighths of an inch in diameter; the forked chain seven-sixteenth inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter to the the fork to be five-sixteenth inch diameter the links of these and of the lock chains to be

not more than two and a quarter inches long.

The body to be straight, three feet six inches wide, two feet deep, ten feet long at the bottom, and ten feet six inches at the top, sloping equally at each end all in the clear or inside; the bed pieces to be two and a half inches wide, and three inches deep; front pieces two inches deep by two and a half inches wide; tail piece two and a half inches wide and three inches deep and four inches deep in the middle to rest on t coupling pole; top rail one and a balf inch in he by one and seven-eighth inch wide, lower rais one inch thick by one and seven-eighth inch wide; three stude and one rail in front with seat on strap hinges to close it up as high as the sides; a box three feet four inches long, the bot-

tom five inches wide front side, nine and a half inches deep, and eight and a half inches at the top in parallel line to the body, all in the clear, to be substantially fastened to the front end of body, to have as iron strap passing round each end, secured to the head piece and front rail by a rivet in each end of it passing through them, the lid to be fastened to the front rail with two good strap hinges, a strap of five-eighth inch from around the box a half inch from the top edgs, and two straps same size on the lid near the front edge to prevent the mules from eating the boxes; to have a joint hasp fastened to the middle of the lid, with a good wooden cleat on the inside, a strap of iron on the centre of the box with a staple passing through it, to fasten the lid to; eight studs and two rails on each side; one bolster fastened to the body six inches deep and four inches wide at king-bolt hole; iron red in front and centre, of eleven-sixteenths of an inch round iron, with a head on the tree. tom five inches wide front side, nine and a half and four inches wide at king-bolt hole; iron rod in front and centre, of eleven-sixteenths of an inch round iron, with a head on the top of rail, and nut on lower end; iron rod and brace behind, with shoulders on top of tall piece, and nuts on the under side, and a nut on top of rail; a plate two and a haif inches wide of No. 10 band iron, on tail piece, across the body; two mortices in tall piece and hind bar, two and a quarter inches wide and one inch thick, to receive pieces Inches wide and one inch thick, to receive pleces three feet four inches long, to be used as harness bearers; four rivets through each side stud and two r.vets through each front stud, to secure the lining boards, to be of the best quality iron and riveted on a good bur; one rivet through each end of the rails, floor five-eighths of an inch white pine, tail-board three quarters of an inch white pine, to be well cleated with five oak cleats riveted at each end through the tail board: an wante pine, to be well cleated with five oak cleats riveted at each end through the tail board; an iron plate three feet eight inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick on the under side of the bed piece, to extend from the hind end of the body to eight inches in front of the hind bolsters, to be fastened by the rod at the end of the hody, by the latened. by the rod at the end of the body, by the lateral rod and two three-eighths of an inch screw bolts, one at the forward end of the plate and the other about equidistant between it and the lateral rod. about equidistant between it and the lateral rod. A half-luch round iron rod or bolt to pass diagonally through the rails between the two hind studs to and through the bed piece and plate under it, with a good head on the top and nut and screw at the bottom, to be at the top one for the property of th foot six inches from inside of tail board, and on the bottom ten inches from the hind rod. An iron clamp two inches wide, one-quarter of an inch thick around the bed piece, the centre bolt to which the lock chain is attached passing through it, to extend seven inches on the inside of the body, the ends, top, and bottom to be se-cared by two three-eighths inch screw bolts, the middle bar at the ends to be flush with the bed middle bar at the ends to be nusn with the piece on the lower side. Two lock chains secured to the centre bolt of the body, one end taches the other two feet six inches long. eleven inches, the other two feet six inches long, to be of three-eighths of an inch round from feed trough to be four feet six inches long from out to out, the bottom and ends of oak, th cut to out, the bottom and ends or oak, the sides of yellow pine, to be eight inches wide at bottom, twolve inches wide at top, and eight and a haif inches deep, all in the clear, well ironed, with a band of hoop iron around the top, one around each and and three between the end, strong and suitable irons to fasten them on the tongue when feeding; good strong chains to be attached to the top rail of the body, secured by a scaple with a hook to stract it to the trough. Six bows of good each, two inches wide and one-half inch thick, with three stuples to confine the ridgethick, with three staples to counce the body, to pole to its piace; two staples on the body, to secure each and of the bows; one ridge pole secure each and of the bows; one ridge pole. twelve feet long, one and three-quarters inch wide by five-eighths of an inch thick: the cover to be of the first quality cotton duck, No. fifteen feet long and nine feet eight inches wide, made in the best manner, with four bemp cords on each side, and one through each end to close it at both ends; two rings on each end of the body, to close and secure the ends of the cover, a staple in the lower rall, near the second stud from each end, to fasten the side cords. The outside of the body and feed trough to have two good coats of white lead, colored to a blue tint. the inside of them to have two coats of venitian red paint; the running gear and wheels to have two good coats of venitian red, darkened to a chocolate color, the hub and fellies to be well pitched, instead of painted, if required. A tar pot, an extra king bolt, and two extra singletrees to be furnished with each wagon, the

king bolt and singletrees similar in all respects

to those belonging to it.

Each ride of the body of the wagon to be marked U. S., and numbered as directed, all other paris to be lettered U. S.; the cover, feed box, bolts, linchpins, tar-pot, and harness bearers for each wagon to be put up in a strong box coopered.) and the contents marked the

It is to be distinctly understood that the wagons are to be so constructed that the severa ons are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one wagon will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no num-bering or arranging for putting together, and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the b-st workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster a Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorisedto inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they hall be paid for

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General U. S. inne 24-2aw2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER. Near the city of Washington

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, (acon.) the 29th of July, 1861, for the construction of two buildings at the Soldiers' Home, somewhat similar to the two now there known as officers' quarters.
The plans and specifications may be examined

at this office, where all information relative to the location and character of the buildings will Every offer for the construction of these build-

ings must be accompanied by a responsible writ-ten guaranty that, if the bid should be accepted, the party or parties will, within ten days, enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient se-curity, to exect the proposed buildings according to the plans and specifications which have been or may be reatter be furnished and adopted. The proposals will state the difference between facing the walls with white stone or marble, similar to the buildings already crected, or facings with the best present bricks; or bidders may, in

addition, make such proposals as to other mate-rials as their experience may suggest. In deciding on the bids, regard will be had to the materials offered, and the right will be reerved by the Board of Commissioners of the

served by the Board of Commissioners of the Solidiers Home to accept such offers only as may be deemed most advantageous for the institu-tion and also to reject the whole should none of them be deemed a temperalise. All bids to be scaled and endorsed "Proposals

for Bell-ling," and addressed to BENJAMIN KING. Ass't Surgeon, Secretary and Treasurer.

## PURE COUNTRY MILK.

THE subscriber delivers Pure Country Mile, morning and orening, as usual, to his custom, if Strangers commencing housekeeping in this city, who desire Milk, can have their orders promptly attended to by applying at this effice.

WalifeD-A white girl to do house-work; in juice at No. 34. Pennsylvanie arenne,